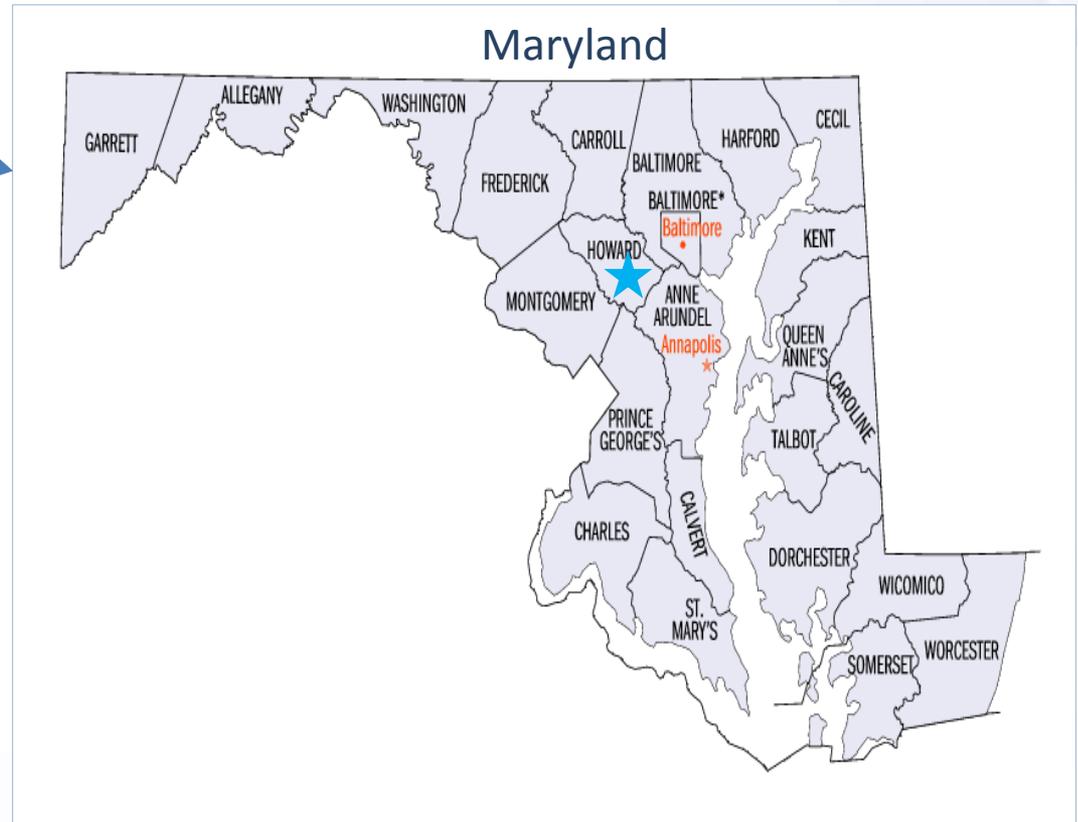
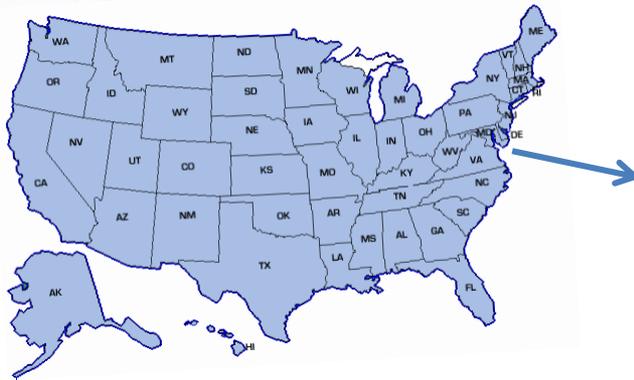


XDR-TB: Evolving Role of Public Health in Tuberculosis

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March 22, 2016

Howard County, Maryland



References: United State Census Map, 2015

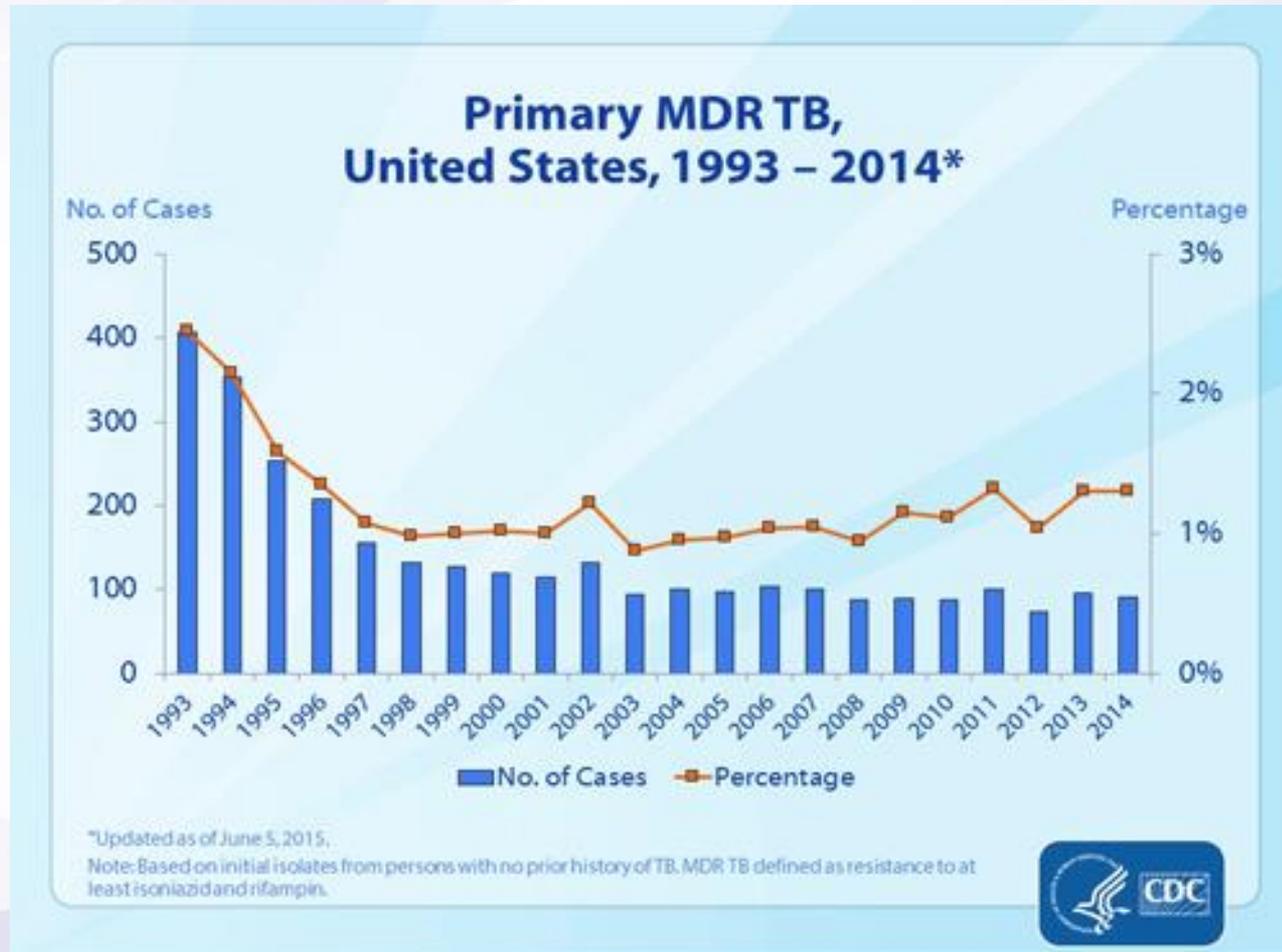
Howard County Demographics

- **Howard County is one of the wealthiest counties in the United States.**
- **Population of 304,000: 1 out of 6 residents is foreign born.**
- **95 % are High School graduates**
- **60 % are College/Professional graduates**

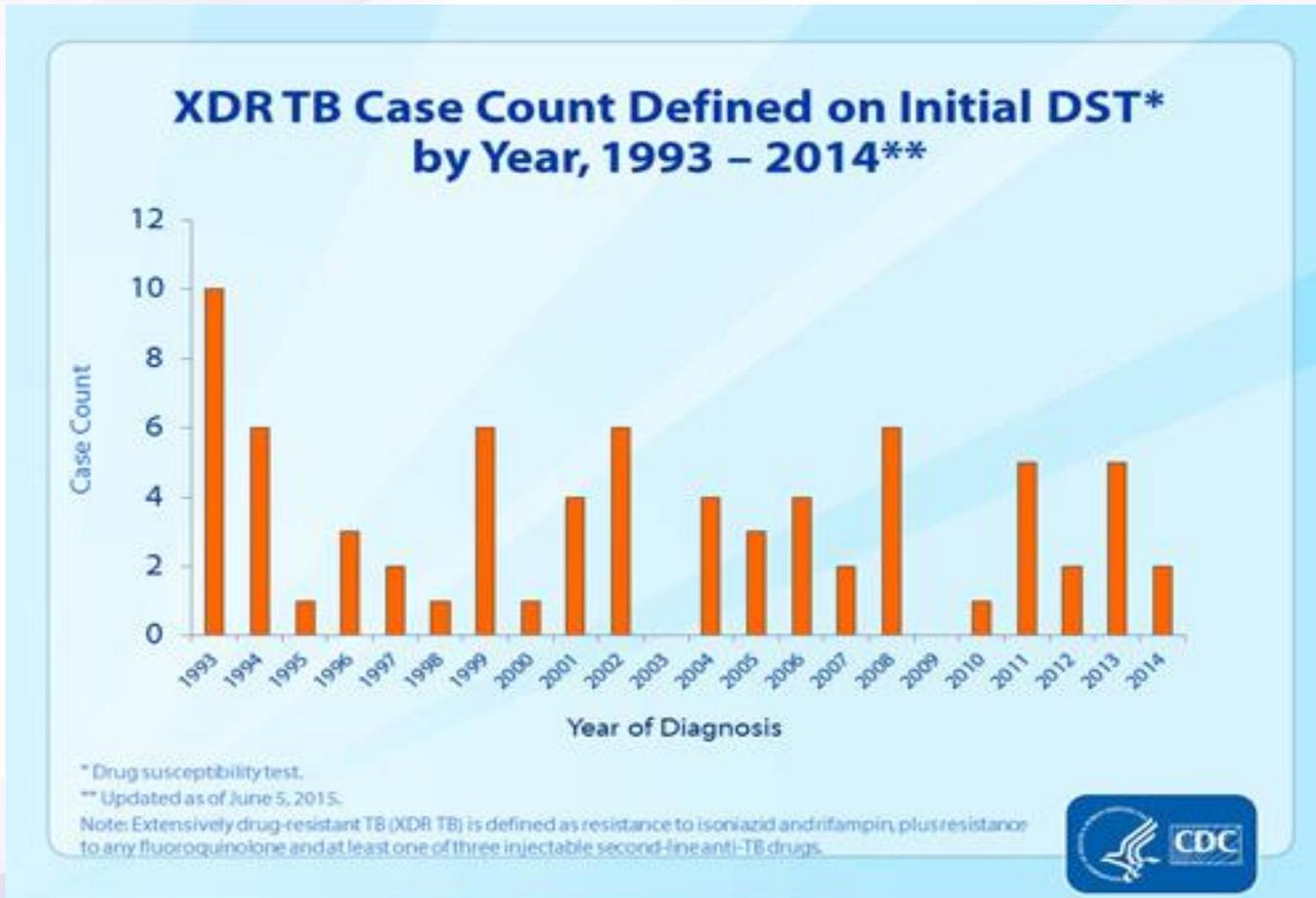
Howard County TB cases

Year	Angola	China	Ethiopia	India	Iran	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico	Myanmar	Nigeria	Russia	Thailand	US	Vietnam	Total
2013	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
2014	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	9
2015	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	12

MDR-TB in the U.S.



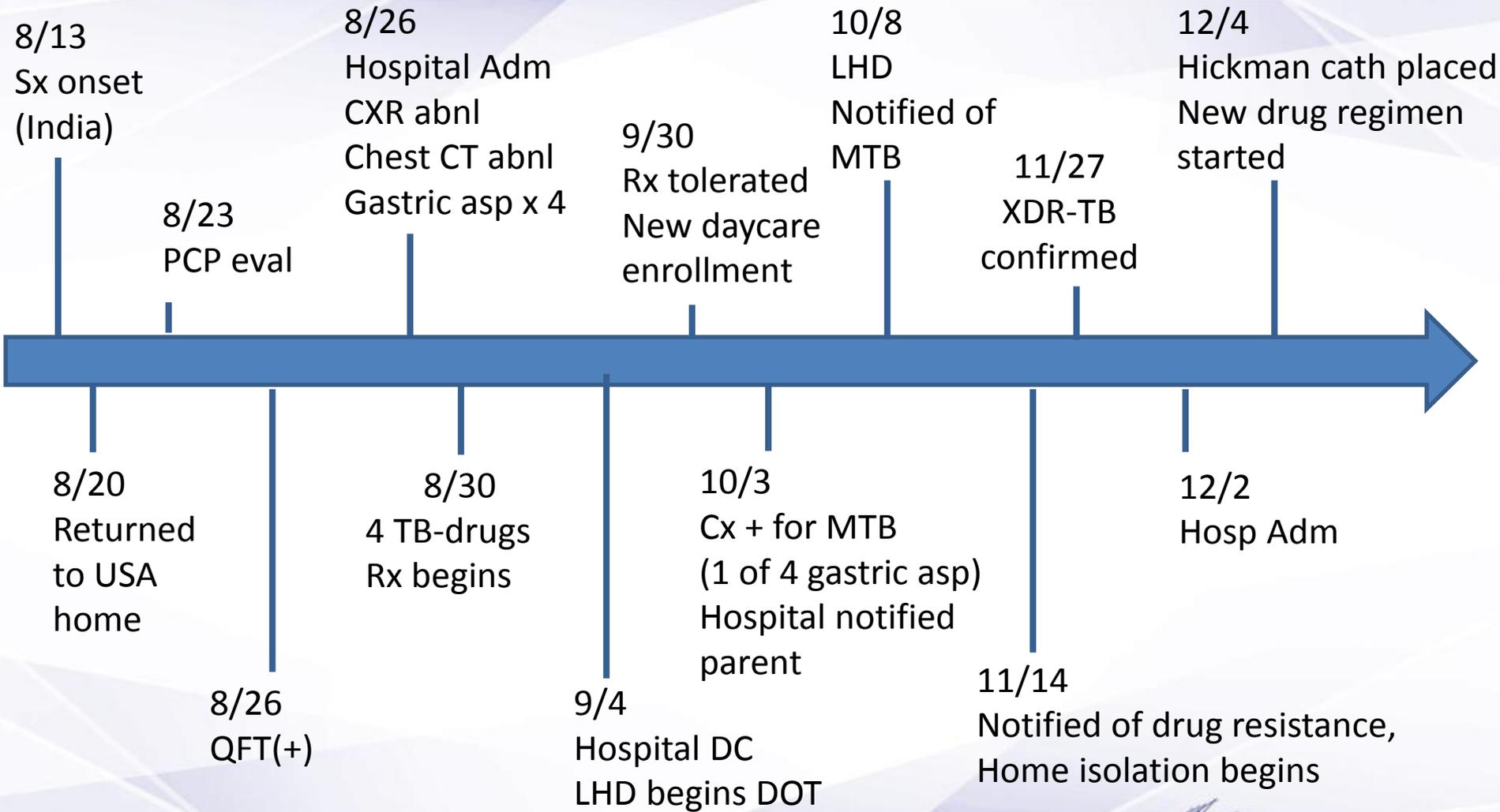
XDR-TB in the U.S.



Pediatric XDR – TB Case Background

- **Healthy U.S. born two-year-old of foreign-born parents**
- **Parents are healthcare professionals experienced with TB**
- **Traveled to India from 5/31/13 – 8/20/13**
- **Healthy household members: mother, father, five-year-old sibling**
- **U.S. daycare attendee before and after India trip**

Pediatric XDR-TB Timeline



Pediatric XDR-TB Case

XDR-TB Drug Resistance Profile

First-line drugs

Isoniazid

Rifampin

Pyrazinamide

Ethambutol

Fluoroquinolone

Moxifloxacin

Second-line drugs

Amikacin

Kanamycin

Capreomycin

Pediatric XDR-TB Regimen

Medication	Frequency
Streptomycin intravenous (25 mg/kg)	Once daily
Linezolid (20 mg/kg/day-divided dose)	Twice daily
PAS (150 mg/kg/day-divided dose)	Twice daily
Cylcoserine (20 mg/kg/day-divided dose)	Twice daily
Clofazimine (50 mg)	Once daily
Vitamin B ₆ (12.5 mg)	Once daily

- Regimen changed during course of treatment based upon patient weight, drug levels, and ongoing consultations
- Total treatment period was 21 months

Pediatric XDR-TB LHD Challenges

– Care Coordination

- Family
- Private provider
- Local and state health departments and the CDC
- Other academic faculty working in TB clinical practice and research

– Public Health Responsibilities

- Consultations with local, state, federal, and international TB experts
- DOT
- Contact/Source case investigations

Pediatric XDR-TB DOT Challenge

- Small LHD TB Program**
- Special order medications**
- Lack of DOT awareness and acceptance**
- Multiple DOT visits**
 - Morning visits 90 minutes**
 - Evening visits 30-45 minutes**
 - Residence 45 minutes from the LHD**

Pediatric XDR-TB Investigation Challenge

Index case information: Symptoms of fever began 8/13/2013.							
Presumptive diagnosis of TB 8/26/2013, abnormal CXR, QFT (+), fevers. MDR status known ~11/13/2013. Preliminary (MDDR) drug resistance known 11/22/2013							
Relationship to Case	Travel History	IGRA/TST	Imaging	Results reviewed	Comments		
Father	India in 2011 for 3-4 weeks to visit family and friends. Traveled to and from India with kids in June 2013.	History of positive PPD (30mm) in 1998 at Hospital. QFT (+) 7/6/2011. Refused TLTBI.	CXR done 11/25/2013, per report is normal	CXR reviewed by CTBCP consultant, no evidence of TB.	Family members live in the Mumbai area; have never been treated for TB, none have symptoms. One brother lives out of state, and visits family about 1 x a year; no symptoms of TB. No visitors from India, or anywhere else, to home over the last 12 months.		
Mother	India in 2011 for 3-4 weeks. No travel in the last year.	QFT (-) in Sept. and Nov.	None	Yes b	Grandmother	No travel to U.S. in last 2 years. Unknown Unknown	May be traveling to U.S. late Dec./early Jan. to care for child for 2-3 months. Father denies any symptoms of TB or prior tx for TB. Update: Grandmother was not able to travel to U.S. due to an undescribed health problem.
Sibling (5 y.o.)	To India 5/31/2013 Returned 8/20/2013 India in 2011 for 3-4 weeks.	QFT (-) in Sept. and Nov. 2013 by LHD. TST (-) June 2013 in India per report from father. Rec'd BCG vaccine 6/10/2013 per report.	CXR done 12/14/2013	Yes b CXR r cons	Cook in grandparents house	Unknown Unknown	Father denies cook has any TB symptoms
					Driver for grandparents	Unknown Unknown	Father denies cook has any TB symptoms
					Day care in U.S.	Prior to travel to India	Decision was made by TB experts not to do a source case investigation at this daycare.
Self: Primary case (3 y.o.)	To India 5/31/2013 Returned 8/20/2013 India in 2011 for 3-4 weeks.	QFT (+) in Aug, pos. culture MTB: gastric aspirate TST (-) June 2013 in India per report from father. Rec'd BCG vaccine 6/10/2013 per report.			Day care in India:		Both children attended the day care in India from 6/17/2013 - 8/9/2013. Primary case attended 2 hours per day M-F, sibling attended 3 hours per day M-F. Siblings were in different rooms at day care. Father met the primary teacher for each child, stated he did not note symptoms of TB among the staff he met.
Grandfather	To U.S. 9/7/2013 - 9/29/2013. Returned to U.S. 11/30/2013 - 12/29/2013 to care for index case.	QFT (+) in Sept.	CXR done in India 11/15/2013, per report is normal	Yes fo CXR H TB ch CXR r cons TB.	Timeline		
<p>The timeline consists of a horizontal blue arrow pointing to the right. Below the arrow, four vertical lines mark specific dates: June 1, 2013 (arrive in India), June 17, 2013 (start daycare, 2 hours per day), August 13, 2013 (fever begins), and August 26, 2013 (Diagnosed with TB).</p>							

Strengths

- **Federal, state, local agencies and private provider worked efficiently, collaboratively, and compassionately as a team**
- **Customized medications were facilitated**
 - Patient had private health insurance
 - Hospital pediatric pharmacy prepared unit dosing and provided guidance for administering meds and for monitoring possible side effects
- **LHD provided DOT twice daily 7 days a week**
 - LHD funds used to hire agency nurse for evening and weekend DOT
- **Child responded favorably to treatment**

Weaknesses

- **Multiple conference calls**
 - Up to 24 people on initial calls
 - Numerous private and public health experts
- **Varying and conflicting opinions expressed by experts**

Example:

- Experts stated that child was not infectious
- LHD was not using respiratory precautions BUT...
 - Airborne isolation was in place while patient was in the hospital, AND
 - Respiratory precautions ordered for pediatric home health team
- **Funding was not readily available for specialized medications or staff overtime – private insurance and HO approved county funds to assist**

Opportunities

- **Positive culture allowing for susceptibility testing**
- **Family had health insurance**
 - Allowed for purchase / preparation of medications
 - Paid for appointments including labs, vision, audiology and vestibular assessments, and consultations with specialists
- **Private provider was open and willing to collaborate with LHD**
- **Medications were tolerated**
 - Minimal side effects

Threats

- **Toddler with XDR-TB**
- **Multiple Voices**
 - Notoriety of diagnosis
 - Family priorities versus public health priorities
- **DOT**
 - Missed DOT doses extended treatment
 - Identifying funding for extensive DOT coverage

Lessons Learned

- **Collaboration is the key to treatment success**
- **Consider effects of long-term intense treatment on child and family**
 - Length of treatment
- **DOT Schedule:**
 - Initial twice daily visits
 - Length of home visits due to IV therapy and spacing of medications
 - Consider DOT team – initially, various LHD nurses provided DOT
 - Adjust work schedules to provide DOT into evening hours and weekends
- **Staff Awareness:**
 - Resource packets
 - HD provided respiratory training for additional staff
 - Cultural Competency
 - Navigating the experts

Update on child with XDR

- **Seen by private provider in October, 2015**
- **No symptoms of TB**
- **Bronze skin color from Clofazimine slightly improved – expect complete resolution to take several years**
- **TSH and free T4 is normal – off Synthroid**
- **Child is enjoying kindergarten, and gaining weight appropriately**
- **Next follow up in March, 2016**

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Moving Forward



Questions?

